(LIK YEAR.) THE (No. 2583.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1796.

MILAN, *April* 18.

ON the 11th, the French were driven from Montenotte to Monte Reglo; however, on the following days they returned in great numbers; and having, by favour of a great fog, taken positions, which enabled them to attack our troops on three sides at once, succeeding in obliging them to retreat with very considerable loss, in killed wounded and taken. In consequence of this affair, general Argenteau judged it proper to retreat to Dego, where, on the 14th he was attacked afresh by one French column from Cairo, and another from Colleria, which took him in flank. This last column in the preceding night, obliged general Provera with the troops under his command, to surrender prisoners, after having made a valiant defence, and having killed one of the enemy's generals. The capitulation they made was, that the soldiers should be kept in France, until exchanged at Basle, and the officers be released on parole. This column marched the same day to the attack of Dego, and obliged general Argenteau, with the rest of his troops, consisting of Austrians and Piedmontese, to retreat to Acqui, with the loss of provisions, baggage, &c. Colonel Vukassovich, who went to sustain the post of Dego with five battalions, arrived there on the 15th; but finding the Austrians had abandoned it, resolved on following the French, who had advanced to Spingno, and to attack them. This resolution had complete success. He attacked and defeated the enemy's column, obliged them to retreat, retook some pieces of cannon, made 500 prisoners, and pursued them beyond Dego.

However, having met several other corps, who were advancing from Montenotte, he was obliged, for want of ammunition to retreat.—We do not know precisely the loss of the Austrians in these different actions, but it is estimated at 4000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

ANGERS, *April* 24.

At length La Vendee, so long desolated by civil war, is restored to peace and tranquillity. This peaceful change is attributed in a great measure to the proclamation circulated by general Hoche, granting an amnesty to the deserters who were in La Vendee, and of which almost every one has profited. They have presented themselves at the different cantonments, and taken charts of the rout for joining the armies on the frontiers.

The emigrants, thus abandoned, have passed the Loire and united themselves to the Chouans.

The chiefs of La Vendee in despair submitted to the laws of the republic. Meleux de Jalais, Chetoux, and many others, have just laid down their arms.

COBLENTZ, *April* 17.

General Jourdan is arrived here, accompanied by a part of his staff. General Marceau, and several other French generals are also here. A council of war was held yesterday, which lasted four hours; after which the chief engineer, Lagotine, set out to review the situation of the French troops along the left bank of the Rhine and the Meuse. Several of the islands in the Rhine have been taken possession of by the French troops;—among others, that which is opposite Nieuwied, in which there is a garrison of 2000 men. The Austrians, it is said, consider this as a breach of the armistice, as this island was held to be neutral. It is now generally reported that the campaign will be opened on the 1st of May.

BRUSSELS, *April* 28.

A courier from Paris has passed through this city, who, it is said, carries orders from the directory to general Jourdan, to discontinue the armistice, and to recommence hostilities. A part of our numerous army is ordered to march to the army on the Rhine.

PARIS, 15th *Floreal*, *May* 4.

The suspension of arms is broken in the north. The campaign was to be opened on the 2d of May.

May 6.

There arrived here yesterday evening, in great haste, an agent of the king of Sardinia, who came to conjure the directory to grant peace to the king, his master. He offers, it is said, to renounce for ever Savoy and Nice, to make with the republic an alliance offensive and defensive against the house of Austria—and to make a temporary surrender of many strong places, as a pledge of his fidelity.

An extraordinary courier arrived yesterday morning at the Spanish ambassador's with dispatches, which change, it is said, to endeavour to negotiate a suspension of arms between the arms of the republic and the troops of the king of Sardinia. This news is not devoid of probability—First, because Victor Amadeus may now begin to dread the loss of his states and his throne; and in the second place, because the treaty made with Spain states, that we shall accept the mediation of the court of Madrid in favour of the king of Sardinia.

The Vengeur has taken nine new prizes, laden with corn, wine, butter, and iron. They have been sent into Coruna, Brest, and Morlaix.

INSURRECTION in CORSICA.

There is at this moment in Corsica an insurrection on the part of the French against the English. Several bodies of English troops have already been cut in pieces.

The news that we have received from Corsica by the way of Leghorn and Genoa agrees in saying, that an insurrection has broken out in that island, and that the tri-coloured flag is displayed in many places. The inhabitants of many cantons have taken part in it. Those of Burgoyne not wishing to pay taxes, the governor sent 400 militia to force them. As soon as they arrived about 3000 peasants assembled, surrounded, disarmed, and sent them back, retaining only three principal officers, whom they shot. After this act of insurrection, the peasants, who have at their head a deputy to the parliament, named Tavera, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their cantons. We are assured that many other cantons have followed the example of those of Burgoyne, and that the interior of Corsica has risen. It is said, the inhabitants of Nebbo have formed a camp, that they have intercepted the grain sent to other towns, and that they have an understanding with the inhabitants of St. Florenzo, who are said to be also in a state of insurrection. It is certain that in this last port considerable magazines have been burnt, and that the ship Ca Ira has also perished in the flames.

28th Floreal, May 7.

We are assured that a battle has already taken place in the north, in which we have been successful.

30th Floreal, May 9.

The report is circulated of our having gained a victory over the Austrians in the north, and that we have taken 60 pieces of cannon. If this news is true, it will be officially announced this day to the councils.

ARMY of ITALY.

Head Quarters, Cherasco, 8th Floreal.

The general in chief to the executive directory.

"After the battle of Mondovi, the enemy passed the Sture, and took their position between Coni and Cherasco. This last town, strong from its position on the confluence of the Sture and the Tanaro, is surrounded by a range of bastions, and well defended by palisadoes and chevaux-de-frize.

"The 4th, he was employed in the passage of the Elero, and in throwing new bridges over the Pesio. In the evening the van-guard arrived at Carre; the next day, after some skirmishes of the cavalry, we entered the town of Bene.

"General Serrurier on the 6th directed his division to La Trinite, and cannonaded the town of Fossano, the head quarters of general Colli. The general Mesuna directed his force against Cherasco, and destroyed the principal guards of the enemy. I shall send general Dugard and my aid-de-camp, (Marmont,) chief of battalion, an officer of the greatest talents, to reconnoitre the place, and fix some batteries to destroy the palisadoes.

"The enemy discharged a few cannon shots, and evacuated the place, repassing the Sture. We found 28 pieces of cannon, and very considerable magazines. This conquest is to us of the utmost consequence. While it supports our right it affords us great resources for subsistence.

"The weather is exceedingly bad, and it rains in torrents. I have ordered bridges of boats to be thrown over the Sture, and it is said the enemy have retired to Carignan, for the purpose of covering Turin, from which I am now at the distance only of 9 leagues.

"Fossano has surrendered, and general Serrurier has taken possession of it.

"General d'Angereau is on his march to Alba, and I am in instant expectation of receiving an account of the surrender of that place.

"Alba is ours. I have given orders to general d'Angereau to form there several wooden bridges, so as to enable us to pass the Tanaro, a river of great breadth and considerable rapidity. We are now in the finest country in the universe.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

FIRST LETTER,

From general Colli, commander in chief of the army of the king of Sardinia, to the general in chief of the French army in Italy.—

"Having been informed that his majesty the king of Sardinia has sent plenipotentiary ministers to Genoa to negotiate peace under the mediation of the Spanish court, the interests of humanity, demand, in my opinion, general, that during these negotiations, hostilities should be suspended on both sides.

"Therefore propose to you a suspension of arms, either unlimited, or for a certain time, as you shall think proper with a view of preventing the useless effusion of human blood.

(Signed) "COLLI."

ANSWER

Of the general in chief of the French army in Italy, to general Colli, commander in chief of the army of the king of Sardinia.

"SIR,

"The executive directory has reserved to itself the right of treating for peace. The plenipotentiaries of the king, your master, must therefore, either proceed to Paris, or wait at Genoa the arrival of the commissioners which government may think proper to send thither.

"Both the moral and military position of the two armies renders an unconditional suspension of arms utterly impossible. Although for my own part, I am well convinced that government feels disposed to grant your king just and reasonable conditions of peace, yet, I cannot, on the score of mere supposition, stop my march. There remains, however, one mean for obtaining your end, which is, that according to your own choice, you surrender up to me two of the three fortresses of Coni, Alessandria, and Tortona. We may then without further hostilities, wait the issue of negotiations which were on foot. This proposition is very moderate; the mutual interest, which should unite Piedmont and the French republic, make one desire more anxiously that your country may be preserved from the misfortune with which it is threatened.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

SECOND LETTER,

From general Colli to the general in chief of the French army in Italy.

"I have communicated to the court of Sardinia, general, the contents of your answer to my letter; and the king desirous that by a suspension of arms the useless effusion of human blood may be prevented, has authorised me to declare that he consents to surrender up to you the fortresses of Coni and Tortona, during the negotiations which are to be set on foot, and in such a manner as shall be agreed on; and in case that by reason of the difficulties which might arise from the present position of the combined army, it should not be possible to deliver into your possession the fortress of Tortona, his majesty offers the fortress of Delmont in its place. These two fortresses excepted, every thing is to remain in *statu quo* with regard to the country occupied by the respective armies, without their being permitted to pass the limits that shall be agreed upon.

(Signed) "COLLI."

Head Quarters of the Piedmontese army, April 16, 1796.

Conditions of a suspension of arms, agreed upon between the French and Piedmontese armies, between Buonaparte, general in chief of the French army in Italy, and baron de la Tour, lieutenant-general of the horse in the service of the king of Sardinia, and the marquis Costa, colonel and chief of the staff, commissioned by the king of Sardinia, to treat with the general in chief of the French army.

Head Quarters at Cherasco, the 9th Floreal, 4th year.

Art. 1. All hostilities shall cease between the French army in Italy, and the army of the king of Sardinia, from the day that the undermentioned condition shall be fulfilled until the expiration of five days after the end of the negotiations, which are to be set on foot to attain the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two powers, viz.

The fortress of Coni shall be occupied by the French on the 9th Floreal, or the 28th of April, of the present year; the fortress of Alessandria shall likewise be taken possession of by the French as soon as possible, and at lateſt the 11th Floreal, or 30th of April, until the fortress of Tortona can be surrendered to them.

2. The French army shall remain in possession of its conquests, that is to say, of all the country situated between the right banks of the Sture and its confluence with the Tanaro, and from thence along the right banks of that river as far as the point where it joins the river Po, as long as the French shall remain in the possession of Alessandria; but after this place shall have been restored to the king of Sardinia, in consequence of the fortress of Tortona being occupied by the French, the boundaries shall extend farther from the confluence of the Sture and Tortona, to the height of Asty, on the right banks of the said river; from this point the high road which leads to Nizza de la Paille, and from that place to Cassigny, from whence a line of demarcation; from thence crossing the Bor[illegible] midst under Cassigny, the French army shall remain in possession of the right banks of the [illegible] to discharge into the Tortona, and from thence to the confluence of this river and the Po.

3. The town and citadel of Coni, as well as the town and citadel of Tortona, shall be surrendered up to the French, together with the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, existing in those places, of which an inventory is to be drawn up; the same shall be done with regard to the town and citadel of Alessandria, which are provisionally to be occupied by the French, until they shall be put in possession of the town and citadel of Tortona.

4. The French army shall be at liberty to cross the Po under Valence.

5. All extraordinary couriers, aids-de-camp, or other officers whom the commander in chief may think fit to send to Paris, shall be allowed to pass and repass the shortest way.

6. All the troops and officers in the pay of the king of Sardinia, who serve in the Austrian army in Italy, are to be comprised in the said suspension of hostilities.

7. The citadel of Ceva shall be surrendered, together with all its artillery, ammunition, and provisions, and its garrison is to retreat into Piedmont.

8. In the fortress of Coni and Tortona, as well as in that of Alessandria, inventories shall be drawn up of all the artillery, ammunition and provisions, delivered up to the French troops, for which the French republic shall remain answerable to the king of Sardinia, by restoring the artillery, and paying the value of such part of the ammunition and provisions as shall have been consumed.

The same shall be done respecting the citadel of Ceva. The troops who occupy these places shall withdraw into Piedmont with their arms, baggage, and all the honours of war.

Signed, Lieut. Gen. DE LA TOUR,
Col. COSTA, and
BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from the general in chief to the executive directory, 10th Floreal, April 29.

"The town of Coni is occupied by our troops; its garrison consisted of 5000 men.

"Many columns are full in march; Beaulieu is flying with all speed, but I hope to overtake him.

"The troops of the republic enter this moment the citadel of Ceva; and I have received the king of Sardinia's orders, that the town and fortress of Tortona shall be delivered up to us.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

LONDON, *May* 3.

The Hamburg mail of the 26th ult. has arrived this day at noon. Hostilities have not recommenced on the Rhine, nor is the stipulated notice of ten days between the parties known to have been given; but a letter from Francfort of the 19th ult. says,——

"We hear from Spire, that two French columns amounting to 20,000 men, with a numerous artillery, are on their march partly by Landau and partly by Germersheim. The head quarters of the Imperial army of the Upper Rhine are at Spire, for the sake of its neighbourhood to Landau, where the French have received great reinforcements; these latter are also much strengthened about Deux Ponts. The contingent of the elector of Saxony is arrived at Kreutznach; and great numbers of Imperial troops are approaching the Hundsruck.

"Some French deserters, who have reached Lautern, report that the army of the Upper Rhine has actually received orders, and made dispositions for an attack."

May 5. Yesterday accounts were received from Mr. Drake, British minister at Milan, dated on the 16th ultimo. These state the total defeat of the French on the 11th and 12th, and the taking of Voltri. In these actions the French lost a considerable quantity of stores, magazines, &c.

Mr. Drake's dispatches make no mention whatever of the defeat of the Austrians on the 13th, which, we think, he must have known, had it taken place on that day, and as we are sure that in their accounts the French have greatly understated, or rather nearly sunk this victory of the Austrians, so it is probable that they have either exaggerated, or fabricated the reported victory of the 13th and 14th; for it is generally concluded, that if it had taken place, Mr. Drake must have known it on the morning of the 16th, when his account came away.

BOSTON, *June* 30.

In addition to the truly important news detailed in this extra Chronicle, we can mention, on the authority of Paris accounts, that the king of Sardinia had quitted Piedmont, and gone to Venice; that a member of the senate of Hamburg had gone to Paris to settle the differences with France; that there had arrived at Basle a new agent from England, charged to renew the negotiations with the republic; that a negotiation was going on between the directory and the Spanish minister, for restoring St. Domingo to Spain, and giving Louisiana in exchange; that Pichegru had departed for Stockholm, and that Sir Sidney Smith, with two other English officers, had arrived at Paris, and were conducted to the Abbaye prison.

On the whole it appears, that the campaign on the Rhine was to be opened the 2d of May, no doubt something very decisive has taken place before this; as to the campaign in Italy, it scarcely commenced ere it was finished. Never was victory more brilliant! Ca Ira!

NEW-YORK, *July* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in this city, dated 28th of April, 1796, received by the Chesapeake from Falmouth.

"I perceive until circumstances of the most curious kind, [illegible] yesterday I proceeded to the telegraphe in this [illegible] hundred and ninety-three days; within a few minutes orders were received to inform the citizens of Lisle, one hundred and fifty miles from Paris, that all was well and nothing new, on which a man gave motion to the machine, and in seventeen minutes an answer was returned and announced by the said telegraphe; the atmosphere was dull and heavy or they would have had a return in less time. Give my friends this information of which I was an eye-witness."

ANNAPOLIS, July 14.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

"Magister artis et largitor ingenii
"Venter."

PER.

THOUGH I am sure no person feels himself more agreeably interested in the female world than myself, yet my pursuits in life are such as almost wholly to preclude me from the pleasures which it affords; and when I can thus indulge myself, my time is too much taken up in admiring the beauty, wit, and elegance of conversation which I find there, to attend to the minutiæ of dress; so that after leaving company, I can never describe the prevailing head dress, the fashionable trail, and a thousand little innocent variations of fashion, which constantly take place.

But, I must confess, I was much surprised the other day on the reception of a letter on the subject, that I had not noticed a change, so material, as I find has actually taken place in a part of the ladies dress, for which I shall always feel myself deeply interested; I mean the alteration of the waist. While the revolutions of fashion are only subservient to the interest of the manufacturer, or milliner, I have rather commended than disapproved, but when any worse cause than, *mere whim*, can be assigned, I must profess myself its implacable enemy. But how it happened that this fashion has prevailed so long without attracting my more serious attention I cannot find out; the most rational conjecture I can offer, is that I have confined myself, principally, to the company of *married* ladies. My acquaintance with *unmarried* ladies is so very circumscribed, that I know but few, and *when* I have met a lady in the street in this matron dress, I have concluded "that she also is a wife."—And as one error, almost uniformly, produces another, I had, politician like, actually computed some calculations, from *present prospects*, which promised fairly to double our numbers in less than half the time which is generally allowed to growing republics; and have been for some time congratulating my country on, what I thought, indubitable indications of rapid population. But my hopes were all blasted, and my calculations rendered useless, to my no small mortification, by the letter alluded to above, an extract of which follows. It was written by a gentleman who was *born* a man of fashion, but, unfortunately for him, although he can smile at the follies, he cannot pass over the enormities, of fashion.

"I apprised you long since of my attachment to Matilda—I need not detain you with the rhapsody of a lover—You know her form was as perfect as nature could make it. But alas! every grace of person deserted her on the adoption of the prevailing fashion of short waists. I was at B—— when the fashion took place here; nor did I notice it on my return, till my first interview with Matilda, and then it made an impression which I never shall forget. "Good God!" I exclaimed "how long has she has been married?"—"Married!" returned your friend Miss L—. "she is *not* married"—had L. been a gentleman he would have severely felt the effect of the passion into which I was thrown, I was, however, somewhat appeased on the information of its being the "Ton," but remarked that "no woman would put on such a dress but to conceal a *bad figure* or *bad morals*.—Matilda's figure is elegance itself, it must therefore," here L. interrupted me, but I fear that it has made an irreparable breach between the lovely Matilda and myself, which I shall repent without effect."

Now though I pity in my heart the young gentleman whose case is stated above, yet I cannot, for the life of me, devise a remedy, and shall therefore leave him to all the art and finesse of love, while I endeavour to investigate the cause of the introduction of this injurious fashion.

The state of a nation has much more influence on fashion than people are generally aware of—and, on accurate observation I have found, that in tracing the progress of society from vulgarity to refinement, we proceed in a circle, so that after you pass the middle point of the circumference, or the greater diameter, you continually approach the point from which you set out, of course the extreme of *refinement* and that of *vulgarity* are removed at a very little distance.—For a proof of both these assertions I appeal to the refined reign of the illustrious Anne. The *state of the nation* was factious and variable, and then the fashionable world had not even time to import fashions from France. The spectator informs us, that at this period of high polished manners the hoop petticoat of St. James's seemed to swell in emulation of that of the deluded vulgar country lass—and if we may judge from his description, I should certainly conclude, that if this *prominent* trait had been made the only criterion, it would have been difficult to distinguish one from the other—But, in my opinion, Mr. Spectator has been cruelly severe in his remarks on this fashion. To me it is the most striking proof of the patriotism of the ladies at that period. The English were then engaged in a most destructive war with France; was it not therefore truly patriotic to hold out this signal, which could not well be misconstrued, of their readiness to fill up the deficiency which war might make in their regiments? and though they have long since been disbanded, yet it might deprive any French spies of the hope that the government would be under the necessity to replenish its armies by the same scheme which was practiced some ages past, greatly to the prejudice of the army. Nor have the ladies of late, in England, and I may *exultingly* add America too, been deficient in this kind of patriotism. The pad has prevailed as extensively, and I charitably hope, from the same motives too, during the present war, as the hoop petticoat did in the reign of Anne—And should affairs come to an extremity in this country, what prodigies may we not expect from the fair sex, who even now cheerfully lay aside a garb which is at least an *apparent* proof of primitive innocence, and assume one which not only gives the reins of reason to suspicion, but is calculated at first sight to make a very unfavourable impression!—

But to my promise—I am to assign the cause and deduce the history of this fashion. Few are ignorant of the plentiful diffusion of French politics throughout this continent some time ago—at that time the *levelling* principle pervaded all France. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, caught the infection. *Refinement, Barbarism—Religion, Atheism—Knowledge, Ignorance—Virtue* and *Vice*, were mingled in one heap of confusion. It could not then be expected that so trifling a distinction, as that between *married* and *unmarried* ladies should escape, and these annihilations of boundaries were the very tests of patriotism, besides *monasteries, convents*, and *nunneries* fell before the levellers of France—the fair recluses could not look with indifference on their Sans Culottes deliverers—(my motto is "Necessity is the mother of invention,") and——short waists became fashionable.

Having, I hope, satisfactorily performed my promise, I begin already to anticipate the thanks of the ladies—Indeed we seldom ask the *reason* why they do any thing—they will it—'tis enough "sat pro ratione voluntas"—more pedantry!—but *should we* ask a reason for a fashion, I insist upon it, not one in a thousand could be referred to so *natural* a cause.—

SPECTATOR, Junior.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. X.

Natum protinus atque humum per ipsum
Primo murmure dulce vagientem,
Blando Calliope sinu recepit. STAT.

E'en in childhood's thoughtless days,
When free from care the infant plays,
The muse's favor'ite stands confest,
Beyond the common fortune blest,
Not left neglected and forlorn,
But in her soft'ring bosom born.

HE that takes a retrospective view of his life, and compares the past with the present, will find his mind most strongly affected by the recollection of those days when infancy and innocence suffused a charm over every occurrence of the day. The sage, whose learned renown has given his name authority in the decision of every question, the poet, who has heard the warblings of his lyre re-echoed from distant shores, the warrior, crowned with unfading wreaths, must all acknowledge, that however grateful may be the sensation arising from the applause of admiring thousands, yet it cannot equal those sweet delights that enlivened the vernal morn of their days. I sincerely pity him who can declare that the remembrance of those times does not cause him to regret the change, and who would not willingly return to this state of felicity. It has been a favourite theme of poets to contemplate, in this state of innocence, the character and actions of him who is to be no undistinguished actor amongst mankind. The favourite of nature is not less distinguished in his childhood than in his after age, and indeed I may venture to say that the superiority over his fellows is, to an attentive eye, more apparent then than at a later period. In the school it is that the future characters of men may be distinctly traced, and their features accurately marked. The native disposition is there shewn without those restraints which art afterwards teaches to assume, and displays many peculiarities which are afterwards lost by being blended with qualities that are acquired by commerce with others. It is to me an interesting occupation to watch the actions of him in whom I may fancy that I have discovered the seeds of future excellence. A number of little circumstances will be observed by close attention, which, though they may pass unnoticed by some, and be perhaps ridiculed by others, yet will persuade the candid and discerning spectator that the agent is "no vulgar boy." To mark the gradual unfolding of reason in the mind of one who is elevated above the common rank of beings, and to lead them step by step along the flowery paths of knowledge, is surely a delightful task to a mind of sensibility. But exclusive of the pleasure arising from the performance of this office, it is also rendering an essential service to mankind at large; And those men who have devoted their time to the instruction of youth, merit our highest gratitude for their exertions to form the manners of the succeeding age.

Di majorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram,
Spiramentaque cruces, et in urna perpetuum ver,
Qui præceptorem sanctis voluere parentes
Esse loco JUVENAL.

Light lie the earth our father's graves around,
And spring eternal deck the hallow'd ground!
Who bade their sons revere a teacher's name,
And him a parent's sacred rights to claim.

Whoever has read the exquisitely beautiful poem of the Minstrel, must confess that the view of the childhood of a superior genius is far from being uninteresting. Surely there cannot exist a man who would not prefer the sight of Virgil, when a boy, playing in his cottage, to the tyrannic grasp of Octavius or of Amurath. To trace the flow wanderings of the Mincio,

and reflect that amidſt the ſcenes which it affords the Mantuan youth, often reclined unconſcious of his future fame, or to muſe on the banks of Avon, where young Shakeſpeare ſtrayed, would by many be thought a ſufficient recompence for a voyage acroſs the ocean.

Next in time and in value to childhood is youth, in which the boſom ſtill retains a portion of its ſerenity. To enjoy theſe hours whilſt they remain, it is neceſſary that we ſhould not let them paſs by in idleneſs; and I hope that thoſe of my readers, with whom it is not too late, will bethink themſelves of the neceſſity of proper employment in their youth, to which in their age they may look back with pleaſure.

As the following lines, which I found in looking over ſome juvenile papers are apoſite to a part of this weeks ſubject, I ſhall inſert them.

Ah! why ſo far, ſo quickly gone,
Have the bright days of pleaſure flown?
Where are the ſcenes ſo gay that ſmil'd
And cheer'd my boſom when a child?
To wonted thought my ſoul retires,
And fondly ſeeks her old deſires,
Which one alone by fancy fram'd,
As every moment's wiſhes claim'd,
Spontaneous came in valiant throng,
And bade the hours glide ſoft along.
But now no more theſe forms appear;
Cold reaſon holds here empire there,
And as ſhe ſpreads her ſober ſway,
See fancy her reſtraints obey.
'Tis thus we paſs the morning dream,
And meditate the ſhining ſcheme
Which fiction offers to our eyes:—
We wake, and ſtrait the viſion flies.
Ye happy times unharm'd by care!
Ye youthful days for ever fair!
Ye ſcenes where ſprightly pleaſures dwell!
Farewel, for ever! Oh farewel!
Through darker paths I take my way,
Where dangers and where doubts diſmay,
And anxious fears my peace moleſt,
And hope deludes the eager breaſt.
Since then, O time, thou bid'ſt me leave
All that theſe fleeting moments give,
Nor longer will the days remain,
When fancy held unbounded reign,
Oh do not this one boon refuſe,
Still leave me friendſhip, and the muſe!

G.

*** *LOLLIUS is under conſideration.*

"On Wedneſday the 13th inſtant, departed this life Mrs. MARGARET SPRIGG, the wife of RICHARD SPRIGG, Eſq; at his ſeat at Weſt river—a lady early diſtinguiſhed for rare endowments of mind and perſon;—long a victim to a ſeries of ill health, the unſubdued ſtrength of an accompliſhed underſtanding was ſtill actively employed in duties uſeful to her family and pleaſing to a numerous ſociety."

Wants a Place,

AS an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as ſuperintendent in a retail ſtore, one who can come recommended. Inquire at this office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the houſe of Mr. THOMAS GIBBS, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on the morning of the 15th of laſt May, a dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a very ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and has been galled on his breaſt with the girth. The above reward will be given for ſecuring the thief and horſe, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, paid by

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Piſcataway, 1ſt July, which will be ſent to General Poſt-Office, if not taken up before 1ſt October, 1796.

REVEREND WALTER D. ADDISON, Oxen hill.
Mr. John Boll, Prince George's county.
Wm. Hayley, Eſq;
Meſſrs. Thos. Clagett & Co. Piſcataway.
Mr. Richard Dentt, near Piſcataway.
Mr. Joſeph Gray, to care of Judſon M. Clagett.
Mr. Baſil Hatton.
Mr. Anthony Hardy.
David Hare, Mattawoman.
Rinaldo Johnſon, Eſq; 2 letters.
Col. William Lyles.
Mr. Dennis M'Carthey.
Mr. Benjamin Ogle, near Piſcataway.
Reverend Mr. Ruhlan, Piſcataway.
Mr. Hezekiah Reaves.
Mr. James Rudd, Prince George's county.
Mr. Walter B. Smallwood, near Piſcataway.
Capt. ——— Smith, late of the ſhip Brothers of Baltimore.
Meſſrs. Thos. Turner & Co. merchants, Piſcataway.
Mr. Wm. Thompſon, 2 letters.
Mr. Wm. Webſter, ſen. Prince-George's county.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-Houſe of WALLACE & MUIR. Price ten Dollars.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up by the firſt of October next.

MRS. W. D. ADDISON, Primroſe-hill; John Aſhburn, Anne-Arundel county.

Mrs. Brice, Suſanna Brewer, William Brogden (3), James Boyd, John R. Brice, Robert Butler, Annapolis; John Beard, near Annapolis; Joſeph Barnes, Kent iſland.

Clerk of Anne-Arundel county; John Callahan (2), Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Conwall, near London-town; Philemon Lloyd Chew, Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Elizabeth Dawſon, Elizabeth Duffin, Gabriel Duvall (5), John Davidſon (2), Dawſon and Co. Bennett Darnall, care of William Cooke, Richard Daws, Annapolis; Hy. Hall Dorſey, Indian Landing.

James Earle, attention of John Gwinn, Annapolis.
Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

Miſs P. Gillis, care of Mr. Pinkney, John Gwinn (4), John M. Gantt, Jacob Graybill, Thomas Graham, William Gilmur, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point.

Thomas Harwood, treaſurer, Samuel H. Howard, Annapolis; Elizabeth Henderſon (5), at Mrs. Heſſelius's; Rezin Hammond, care of Mrs. Arquhar; Richard Harwood, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Harriſon, Cedar Grove; Richard Harriſon, Herring Bay.

Judge Iredell, Annapolis; Jane Johnſon, Weſt river.

Captain Robert Lyon, William Laurence (2), Thomas Liſhey, Annapolis.

Juliana M'Hard, at Mrs. Dowſon's, James Mackubin, Luther Martin (2), John May, Gilbert Murdock, Annapolis; Mrs. Molerop, near Annapolis.

Eſther Nath, at Mr. Ogle's, Annapolis.

Madam Pineau, at Mrs. Mann's, Margaret Pryſe, Thomas Price (2), Edward J. Pryſe, Mr. Pealch, Annapolis; Thomas Purdy, Weſt river.

Margaret Rogers, at Mr. Kilty's, Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, John Ridgely, jun. John Reigal, Annapolis.

Robert Smith (3), Vachel Stevens, William Smith, John Smith, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

Treaſurer of the Weſtern Shore, John A. Thomas, in his abſence James Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard (4), Herring Bay.

Waſhington Van Bibber, Thomas Unſworth, Annapolis.

William Wells, Mr. Wilmore, Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek; Richard Welch (3), near Pig Point.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

No letters will be delivered without the money.

July 1, 1796.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th June, 1796.

JOHN ADDISON, Daphne Alexander, Burd Aſhton, jun. John Barnes, 2. Ann Brown. Benjamin Cawood, Mrs. B. Contee, Thomas C. Clements, Francis B. Franklin. Mrs Eleanor Ann Hamilton, John Haw. Baſil Jones, 2. John Knox. Miſs Ann Lee, Thomas Leſtwich, Mary Morton, Ignatius Matthews, Mary Morris. Joſeph Pye. John Smith, Michael J. Stone, 3, Meſſrs. J. H. Stone & Co. Alexander Scott, 2, Joſeph M. Semmes, Cloe Stoddart. John Tayloe. William Wilkinſon, 2.

MATTHEW BLAIR, P. M.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in South river neck, a negro man named GEORGE, about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, large featured, eſpecially the feet, a remarkable good ſet of teeth, with a ſimple ſmiling countenance when ſpoken to; had on and took with him two oſnabrig ſhirts, two white ditto, one pair trouſers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relations in and near Baltimore town, and has once been to Philadelphia, it is therefore preſumed he will make that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may ſay he belongs to the eſtate of JAMES MAYO, of ſaid county, having formerly lived in that family. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaway in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

RICHARD BATTEE.

Anne-Arundel county, June 22, 1796.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber, having moved into the country, wiſhes, to diſpoſe of his property in the city of Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling houſe in School-ſtreet, near the ſtadt houſe, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, and three tenements in Church-ſtreet, near the church; likewiſe a lot of four and a quarter acres of land, within the juriſdiction of the ſaid city, on which ſtands a wind-mill, ſtable, carriage houſe, and a ſmall dwelling houſe, likewiſe a large garden paled in, the whole enclоſed with a poſt and rail fence; this lot will be divided into ſmall lots if more ſuitable to the purchaſers, or ſold altogether, as may beſt ſuit. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may ſee the property by applying to Mr. RICHARD MACKUBIN, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be eaſy, may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Who has ſtill on hand ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, which he will ſell low, apply to Mr. Richard Mackubin. A. C.

Rhode River, June 22, 1796. 6w

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black ſpot, and a ſmall ſcar on the ſide of his noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796. 2

NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next Auguſt term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called CLOUDIER CARROLL'S ISLAND.

N. CARROLL.

June 22, 1796. 3

To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, at preſent in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this ſtate, with negroes, ſtock, and plantation utenſils, or without the ſtock, as may be moſt agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling houſe and every neceſſary out houſe; there is to be ſown about 100 buſhels of wheat. Alſo a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN WELSH, with three negroes, a good dwelling houſe, and other improvements. Theſe farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all ſorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north ſide of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the ſouth ſide thereof. For terms apply to captain MARBURY, at Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, at Eaſton, Talbot county.

DAVID KERR.

June 25, 1796. 3

IN CHANCERY, June 27, 1796.

ORDERED, That the report of RANDOLPH H. LATIMER, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of CHARLES RIDGELY, deceaſed, be approved, and that the ſale by him made, as ſtated in the ſaid report, on the 26th day of November laſt, being parts of two tracts of land called The DISCOVERY and DORSEY'S LANE, containing three hundred and forty-three acres and one quarter of an acre, lying in Anne-Arundel county, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of July next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

3X

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there about. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

June 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JOHN M'LARAN, late an inſolvent debtor, in St. Mary's county, to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, at Leonard town, on Tueſday in Auguſt court next, that they may receive a dividend of the money in the hands of

P. FORD, late ſheriff of
St. Mary's county.

3X

June 27, 1796.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN LOOR, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requeſted to bring them forward, legally authenticated, and all thoſe who ſtand indebted in any manner to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

RACHEL LOOR, Adminiſtratrix,
SAMUEL GODMAN, Adminiſtrator.

3X

Pleaſant Meadow Mills, June 25, 1796.

RAN away on the 26th inſtant, and was ſeen in Annapolis the ſame afternoon, a negro lad named DAVID, about ſeventeen years old, had on only an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, the trouſers narrow and patched in the crotch and knees, his mien is neither long nor ſhort, he is not ſo black as ſome, is rather mulled, has a ſmall ſcar on his chin, and is a great liar, he may ſay he is free, but is not, when any one talks to him he is apt to turn himſelf ſideways and look down; it is probable he may change his name. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, and if brought home one ſhilling and ſix-pence per mile. I live near South river ferry.

MORDECAI STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1796.

The subscriber, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustee for the disposal of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on the 22d day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

THAT elegant brick house in the town of Baltimore, at present in the occupation of Messieurs M'COMIC and DEBUTTS, situate on South and Water-streets, three stories high, besides garret, with kitchen and cellar under the house; the first and second stories are divided into two rooms, each elegantly finished; the third story with three sleeping rooms. At twelve o'clock, on the next day, two lots on Howard's Addition to Baltimore, near the market house, on which stands the following houses, now in the occupation of Doctor CLINGAN, to wit: a two story brick house, twenty-one feet front on Pratt-street, and twenty feet deep, with one room below, and a passage, three rooms above, besides the garret, a good brick kitchen behind, adjoining the house, in the back yard is a pump of excellent water; adjoining the house and back yard a vacant lot of thirty feet front, and about one hundred and fifty deep.

On Tuesday the 16th day of August next, on the premises, all the real property of the said Thomas How Ridgate, in Charles-town, Charles county, commonly called Port-Tobacco, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be laid off in three divisions, or lots, numbered 1, 2 and 3; lot No. 1 fronts south for breadth seventy feet on the square where the court-house stands, and five hundred feet on St. George's-street, the principal entry to the town from the north-west, north or north-east. In the angle of said square and street stands a well built framed house, fronting south forty feet long and twenty-eight wide, two stories high, with two brick chimnies at the end, and a dry airy brick cellar the size of the house, in it two fire places, adapted for a kitchen, laundry, or servants room; the first story of this house is fitted up with a large store, and back store room on the east, and counting room and lodging room on the west end, with fire places in the two last; the second story is divided into four rooms, besides a passage, all well finished, the two rooms in the west end have fire places, the garret is divided in two, for family store rooms; the house has piazzas and platforms on the north, south, and part of the west end, on this lot also stands, at a small distance from the north-east corner of the former house, a framed kitchen, with brick chimney, brick cellar, and platform in front, near to it a wash house, with brick chimney, a meat house, dairy, and proper built corn house, likewise a large granary with three divisions besides the loft, before and behind the house fronting the square are neat yards, which part of the forementioned houses surround, and behind them is a garden three hundred feet square, with locust posts, planked; the whole in good repair; there is also a spring of excellent water on this lot No. 1. On lot No. 2 stands a well finished house, with brick chimney, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high; also another new house, twenty feet by sixteen, two stories high, which has been fitted up and used a short time as a stable; the extent of this lot may be about one acre, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and forty feet, on which may be erected buildings convenient for trade or tradesmen; the soil is well adapted for a garden. Lot No. 3 contains about three acres of fertile ground, fronts St. Andrew's-street for one hundred and ninety feet, and on it stands an unfinished house, fifty feet long and sixteen wide.

On the first Monday in September next, one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Durham parish, Charles county, now in the occupation of JANE MADDOX, who will shew the land. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond and security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money one half in nine months, with interest, the remainder in fifteen months, with interest. The creditors of the said Thomas How Ridgate are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of June next.

JAMES FREEMAN, Trustee.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, Charles county, on the 23d of last May, a black negro lad, 18 or 20 years old, pretty stout made, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; he is commonly called CAPTAIN, but his true name is RALPH, to which he adds the surname of THOMAS, and pretends he is free; he had on when he ran away, a round hat, shirt, nankeen breeches, and a short cotton jacket; he has been seen since with shoes and stockings on. I suspect he is gone to Annapolis or George-town. The above reward will be paid for securing him, so that I get him again, with reasonable expences if brought home.

HENRY PILE.

June 14, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE LEVELY, late of Baltimore-town, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, all persons having claims against the said estate will please to furnish them, legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH LEVELY, Administratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making business, the other is well calculated for a silversmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the shop for some years, the owners are requested to call and pay the repairing charges, or they will be sold agreeable to law.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

WILLIAM CATON,

HAVING declined the HAIR-DRESSING BUSINESS, takes the liberty of offering his most grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and to the public in general, for the numerous favours he has hitherto received, and humbly hopes to merit a continuance of them in that line in which, by their generous patronage, he has been enabled to engage, having just opened, in the house lately occupied by Mr. GWINN, an elegant and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices. He has also a large assortment of GROCERIES. Cash or tobacco will be received in payment.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

AS the creditors of the late THOMAS KING, of Anne-Arundel county, did not generally attend under my first notice, I have postponed a final distribution of the assets until three o'clock of Saturday the 18th of June, when all persons interested are requested to meet at Mr. CRADOC's, at South river ferry, and receive their respective dividends.

SOLOMON GROVES, Administrator of THOMAS KIRO.

May 24, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

STATE of MARYLAND,

In COUNCIL, June 20, 1796.

To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to this board an exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said states, recognising him as vice-consul from his Britannic majesty for the State of Maryland,

ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern.

GABRIEL WOOD, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for his Britannic majesty within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognise him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such liberties and rights as belong to him by reason of his function.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

L. S. Given under my hand the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called BOARMAN's MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES BOARMAN.

May 13, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

tf

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to rent or purchase are requested to apply to

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, May 11, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.